

The Fairfield News and Herald.

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SIXTY-FOUR KILLED

Path of a Storm Strawn With
Dead and Wounded.

TELEGRAPH LINES ALL DOWN

The Storm Visited Central and

Western Tennessee and

Northern Mississippi

Doing Great Damage.

Tennessee was swept Tuesday night, 20th instant by the most destructive storm ever known in the State. More than fifty persons were killed and a hundred or more injured, while the damage to houses, timber and other property will reach large figures.

The storm entered the State from northern Mississippi and swept across in a northeasterly direction. Great damage is reported from the counties bordering on Mississippi, and further on, Columbia, in Maury county, is the heaviest sufferer. Lavergne, Nolensville and Galatin also felt the wind's force, the storm finally losing its force against the Cumberland mountain range. Columbia's casualties number 25 dead and 50 injured.

The path of the storm is about 50 yards wide and was through the northwestern suburbs of the town. In its path everything is completely wrecked. Not even the iron and stone fences of the arsenal grounds are standing. The houses of Capt. Aydelott, the Furnells and other large residences were demolished.

With the exception of these four houses, the storm's path was through a section of the town populated chiefly by Negroes and the poorer classes, and the houses were mere hovels. It is estimated that 150 of them were totally destroyed and a larger number damaged. The suffering of the people rendered homeless and relieved of their goods is pitiable. The number of houses destroyed in the Nolensville neighborhood is sixteen. There were two fatalities.

All of the sixteen houses were totally destroyed. Mr. Hampton had \$400 in money, and this was blown away, and only a part recovered. The baby of Mrs. Christian, colored, reported lost, was found 300 yards from the house at 10 o'clock, lying near a branch, uninjured. One of the family dogs was lying by his side.

At Lavergne, sixteen miles south of Nashville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, the velocity of the wind was marvelous, and from best reports lasted only about twenty seconds. In this short time about thirty-five dwellings were turned into kindling wood. The loss of life is small compared with the miraculous escapes made. The wind made a swath about 200 yards wide through the middle of the town. The Lavergne high school and depot, the two largest buildings, were laid flat on the ground. The loss of these two buildings is placed at \$7,000. The railroad loss is placed at \$900.

Mr. Robertson's house, which was a very strong log structure, was in the middle of the path of the storm, and was laid flat on the ground. At the time Mr. Robertson and his child had retired and his wife was sitting on the bed sewing, and before the latter could even reach her husband death had claimed them. Mrs. Robertson's escape was marvelous. When found the unfortunate man was pinned across the back by a large timber and a great fear on the back of his neck. No mark could be discerned on the body of the child. Both are thought to have met instant death. In almost every home there were several injured.

In Williamson county great damage was done, but the town of Franklin escaped with comparatively small loss. Houses and timber in Summer county also suffered considerably, but first reports sent out from Gallatin were exaggerated. Great suffering is being experienced by those deprived of homes at Lavergne and Nolensville. The rise in the Cumberland river at Nashville is the most rapid known in twenty-five years, the water having climbed twenty feet on the gausseine Wednesday morning.

Advices to the Associated Press and from special correspondents show that the loss of life in the territory visited by the tornado is about 60, and the number injured to over 50. Telegraphic communication to the regions visited by the cyclone is interrupted, and it is feared that when full details are known the list of the dead will be lengthened. The following table shows the loss of life, together with the injured, compiled from dispatches forwarded through by couriers and by the telegraph from the devastated localities.

	Killed.	Injured.
Columbia, Tenn.....	40	25
La Grange, Tenn.....	3	6
Thompson, Tenn.....	1	0
Nolansville, Tenn.....	2	8
Lavergne, Tenn.....	2	1
Love Station, Tenn.....	1	1
Tunica, Miss.....	5	0
Lula, Miss.....	4	0
Hernando, Miss.....	2	0
Batesville, Miss.....	0	8
Boxley's Store, Tenn....	3	0
Franklin, Tenn.....	0	2
	64	51

STRIKES MISSISSIPPI

Advices received from the storm-swept sections of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee indicate that the loss of life and damage to property is far greater than at first reported.

In Mississippi the greatest loss of life and damage to property occurred near Tunica, Lula and Hernando. A report by carrier from a point 13 miles from Tunica says that the tornado's devastation was so great that it will take weeks to calculate and repair it. Five Negroes lost their lives on the Hamilton place.

In Tunica the school house, church and a number of buildings were totally demolished. More than 50 Negroes are missing and it is feared that several of them have perished. Cotton is reported badly damaged.

A Negro fatally injured by flying debris. Numerous sawmills, several

RESIDENCES AND HUNDREDS OF NEGRO CASUALTIES

The storm overwhelmed the town of Arkabake, Miss., about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and in a few minutes nearly every building was demolished. Many of the victims were pinned under the wreckage and were extricated with much difficulty. The tornado passed to the northeast and caused much damage through the country districts.

DID NOT HESITATE

The Truth Regarding General Lee

and the South.

The Charleston News and Courier of Wednesday published the following letter from Gen. Wade Hampton and addressed to the editor of that paper:

"My Dear Sir: In the News and Courier of November 10 is an appreciative tribute to Gen. Lee by Mr. Haackel which I have read with interest and pleasure, but the writer has fallen into an error which I am able to correct on the authority of Gen. Lee himself. His statement is that General Lee felt embarrassed in determining the course he would take when the war between the states took place, but in this he is mistaken. He did not hesitate a moment and while many of us who followed him, he doubtless regretted the war and doubted the wisdom of it, I felt that his duty demanded that he should give his services to his native land, and he never for a moment regretted that he had followed the dictates of duty. He once said that duty was the sublimest word in our language, and if ever there was a man whose every action was prompted by a sense of duty he surely was that man.

"Some time after the close of the war I had the pleasure of spending several days with the general at his home in Lexington, and once while discussing the war he said: 'I only did what my duty demanded. I could have taken no other course without dishonor, and if it was all to do over I should act precisely as I did.'

"It was his intention to write a history of the war, but, unfortunately for the South and for the truth of history, death cut short his work. But he had commenced the work in which he began by speaking of the differences of opinion as to the true construction of the constitution and how these opposing views were shown in the convention of 1787, and he then went on to say that these differences in 1861 culminated in blood, but not in treason. There was any amount of truth in what he said, it was not on the part of Gen. Lee or of the south.

A FEARFUL CRIME

Two Old Ladies Murdered and Their

Bodies Burned.

Two old ladies—violin J. Colley, aged 75, and her niece Jane Cath Colley, who lived alone in a house on a main thoroughfare, five miles from Charlotte, N. C., were Wednesday night murdered, robbed and their bodies burned. The old ladies were generally reported to be wealthy. It is known that they had a good deal of money. They had lived a retired life for years and seldom ventured away from home, not even to the city except when business compelled a visit.

The house which they occupied stood within 150 feet of the roadside. Near it was a small building which they used as a kitchen, and in which they kept their stores. People passing along the road Tuesday morning noticed that the small house had been burned. There was no sign of life about the place, and an investigation showed that the dwelling had been ransacked from top to bottom, indicating that a most thorough search had been made for the money which the old ladies were supposed to have kept in the house. Bureaus, cabinets and desks had been opened and their contents strewn about. Every room and corner of the dwelling bore evidence of having been searched. The general surroundings and the absence of the old couple pointed all too plainly to a case of murder, robbery and arson. It was no surprise when a search of the ashes of the small building revealed two burned stumps, the bodies of Miss Colley and her niece.

The supposition is that the old ladies were attacked while they were at supper, after which their residence was sacked and the house in which their bodies lay was fired. For years past they had been known to be accumulating money, and had probably \$1,200 saved up. There is absolutely no clue to the perpetrators of the deed. The neighborhood people are greatly stirred up, and both city and county officials are using every effort to get a trace of the murderers.

Made a Clean Sweep

United States Bank Examiner Tucker took possession of the German National bank, at Newport, Ky., and posted a notice that the bank would remain closed pending an examination. Examiner Tucker also announced that Frank M. Brown, the individual bookkeeper and assistant cashier, was missing, and that a partial investigation showed that a Brown was short \$200,000. Brown had been with the bank eighteen years, was one of the most trusted men ever connected with this old bank, and it is stated by the experts that his operations extended back as far as ten years. The capital stock of the bank is only \$100,000. Brown's alleged shortage is double that amount, and more than the reserve and all the assets, including their real estate. While Alvord got away with \$700,000 in New York, he did it in a large bank, but Brown did not have so much to go on and seems to have gone the full length for a small bank in a city of less than 30,000 inhabitants. The First National bank of Newport was wrecked two years ago by Cashier Youtsey, and now with the German National bank closed Newport has only one bank left.

Will Do No Harm

The Chicago Chronicle says "money is being subscribed in Massachusetts to test the constitutionality of the election laws in Louisiana and North Carolina by which, it is alleged, most of the negroes are disfranchised. And outpour the Massachusetts people have a right to spend their money that way if they feel like it. The incident will not, however, tend to break the solid South to any great extent. It is a good rule in politics as in other things to mind your own business.

BESIEGED IN PEKIN

A Letter From Mrs. Sallie Reynolds

Reid.

A THRILLING ACCOUNT

Of Fearful Days of Siege Written

by a South Carolina Missionary to

China.

Dr. S. M. Reynolds, of Greenville, kindly permits the News, of that city, to print the following letter, which will be read with interest, both because of its graphic description of the Pekin siege and of the interest felt in the writer, who is known to many persons in the State:

Shanghai, China, Oct. 7, 1900.

My dear Brother: How good it is to be writing to you again. Thank God. While still in Pekin I did not write because I could not say we were safe. Baby and I are now at Mr. Tyre's home and Mr. Reid is, I trust, again in Pekin, though I fear he is waiting for a relief party to rescue some poor people still defending themselves against the Boxers. He came as far as Tien Tsin and saw us on the vessel for Chefoo, where we exchanged salutes for Shanghai. After all these months it is so blessed to be free again. My dear brother, they have been anxious days and more anxious nights. The Pekin siege was full of mercy yet full of trial for each baby included. I don't know where to begin to tell about it.

John Gilbert and I went to the Methodist mission the night of June 28th. Previous to this I had for two weeks been sleeping in my clothes and for two nights expected to escape in Chinese dress. On June 10, Mr. Reid also with Mr. Stelle came to the mission compound, where all the American missionaries were gathered. All foreign houses outside the legation were looted and burned during the next week. Our place was one of the last to go. Poor old Li Fung, the watchman, escaped over the wall, leaving the place on fire and the courts filled with soldiers and Boxers, to deliver to me the keys of the house. Wasn't that just like a Chinaman? Next day Mr. and Mrs. Lien went back to see what might be left left on the ground of the burnt premises, seeing no one outside the gate, they ventured in and were immediately seized by soldiers and dragged off to the Yamen where they were commanded to burn incense. This both of them refused to do, and they were at once beheaded. The faithful old carrier brought us word the same day. For days this horrible deed haunted Mr. Lien. He was a fine man, a Christian gentleman and one of the best friends Mr. Reid ever had among the Chinese. His wife and little grandchild are entirely dependent on us now. It was terribly sad.

We were at the Methodist mission until June 20th, each day and each night growing more and more full of danger. As soon as the German minister was killed Maj. Onger ordered us to the American legation. We walked through Pekin's streets to the legation, not knowing what moment we might be fired upon by Chinese troops stationed along the city walls. On reaching the American legation we were told that all the foreigners were to be refuge in the British legation. By 4 o'clock we were within the walls of that legation, were located at Jubilee chapel, and firing from the Chinese had begun. Then followed day after day and night after night of incessant fusillade and shelling until sometimes it seemed as if the end must come. Yet God kept us and the Chinese failed in their every attempt, though sixty-five percent of our brave soldiers lost their lives in defending us.

On July 5th, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon news came to me that Mr. Reid was shot in the left leg just through the calf. I could not see him until nearly 7 o'clock; as his wound must be first dressed and he made comfortable in the hospital before I could be allowed to see him. He suffered greatly with his wound and with limbs, which was very acute and lasted four weeks.

Baby had four attacks of malarial fever during the siege and seemed to be getting weaker, as I had little or nothing for him to eat—two bottles of Mellin's food and a dozen tins of condensed milk. Everything we had been able to get as far as the Methodist mission, except the trunk which you gave me, with its contents, was burned or looted by the soldiers. We lost everything. I did not save even a comb and brush. After eating and sleeping were all that we did within the walls of our chapel. There were seventy six of us to feed three times a day. Most of us slept on the floor and were thankful for an inch or two of cotton between us and the boards. Mosquitoes, flies and fleas were innumerable. Dirt and smells were not to be avoided, yet we had only five nights to hot for sleep, though we spent many sleepless ones because of the firing and shelling.

By the last of July Mr. Reid was convalescent and was not even using a crutch when the troops got in, August 15th, though he still uses a stick and limps a wee bit. On August 20th, he left with British legation to resume life in a Chinese house. The same day baby was taken with dysentery and was ill for two weeks or more. So many after the siege had dysentery or typhoid fever.

Poor Wee Jack grew more and more thin until it almost made me cry to touch him. Mr. Stelle was ill at the same time with malarial fever. We were not to be well enough to travel. Left Pekin with Mr. and Mrs. Killie. Mr. Killie was just up from typhoid fever. We were on a small cargo boat in charge of United States soldiers. Mr. Reid went as far as Tien Tsin with us. Changing boats again at Chefoo brought us finally after a ten days trip, all inclusive, to Shanghai.

Now if Mr. Reid were only here I should feel free indeed. Baby grows steadily better; is now taking fresh cow's milk and has a good appetite. Precious wee laddie, God has given a treasure in him.

Sam, it has been impossible for me

to write letters from Pekin without seeming to complain. We had a very hard life there, and I could not make any of you uneasy by writing daily occurrences. Thank God, I can't go there again under the same circumstances. The doctors made me leave with the baby because it was utterly impossible to get food or milk for him.

Such desolation as there is everywhere there makes one sick at heart. What is to become of the poor people this winter none of us can say. Even now it is difficult foraging; and what must it be for the poor Chinese? The British, Americans and Japanese have been humane in their treatment except in some cases. It is a great problem what to do with China, and it will take years to settle it.

After the siege we had our first home mail, bringing yours and Lula's letters, besides several from friends in New York State. You may be sure they were more welcome than ever before.

Mr. Reid did not have a change of clothes, and had actually to remain in the hospital until we could get him a pair of Chinese blue cotton trousers made. All of his institute papers and letters were burned. I saw a mother's father's pictures and Mr. Reid's father's photo, with Dr. Charles and Philip Brooks. These pictures happened all to be in your trunk with my wedding and reception dresses, and for this reason that trunk was precious beyond words. It was used to barricade the church door at the Methodist mission, and had not been broken into when Mr. Reid went back to that mission from the British legation with a guard of soldiers. The trunk was only half full, but still I am only too thankful to have anything. My silver, with Mother's, was lost. We did not have even our Bibles, as both silver and Bibles were in the Chinese trunk, which was looted first.

This is the first mail I have had since we must stop for today. Baby sends his dearest love and a kiss and says "ta-ta" to Hettie for her photo. Do send me your photos, and beg Sally to let me have Uncle William's. I must have your faces near me.

Mr. Reid hopes to come to Shanghai by the new year.

Our Father keeps us each loving and faithful in His service.

Yours lovingly,

Sallie Reynolds Reid.

Our Insane Soldiers.

"Was there ever such a large percentage of insanity in any army as has afflicted our troops in the Philippines?" The question was asked by a correspondent of the Associated Press in the above question because a few days ago sixteen soldiers who had been mentally wrecked in the service there were brought through Atlanta. The Journal goes to remark that it observes that every transport which brings back the dead, the wounded and sick from the Philippines has also the insane as part of its ghastly cargo. Soldiers have been sent to the Philippines since the outbreak of the war, and many of them have been sent there as a punishment for crimes. What is it that upsets the mental organization of so many of our soldiers in the Philippines? One of the attendants upon the poor fellows who recently passed through Atlanta has attributed the outbreak of several of those unfortunate to overindulgence in a powerful drink which is made by the natives. In many cases the victims of the fearful fevers which prostrate so many of our soldiers in that sickly climate lose their minds. Homesickness is said to have destroyed the reason of many of our boys in the Philippines. Whatever the cause of the frequency of insanity in our Philippine army, it has been the grim fact of its occurrence stands out as one of the chief horrors of a war into which imperialism has dragged us and in which there has been such a cruel sacrifice of American manhood. Filipino bullets, fever, various other diseases and insanity have made already a disaster, second in those far off islands to the number of their victims is destined to grow to still more pitiful proportions.

Still In The Race

A dispatch from Mexico, Mo., says in a letter received there from W. J. Bryan he says: "Still believing in the principle of free trade in the platform, I shall continue to defend them, believing the American people will yet see the necessity for the repudiation of Republicanism." This statement is the third made by Mr. Bryan since election indicating that he intends to continue in the political field just as he has been. In commenting on the above the Kansas Journal says: "The politicians are now of the opinion that Mr. Bryan expects again to be a candidate for the presidency. That his candidacy will bring on a great fight in the party in which Mr. Bryan will be opposed by many of his strongest supporters in the past is shown by the deliberate statement of Hon. J. E. Jones, national Democratic chairman, recently made in the Kansas City press, all probable that Mr. Bryan would be nominated. The statement of Mr. Bryan printed above is thought to mean that he is still in the field and that he will be a formidable candidate four years hence in the Democratic National Convention.

The Kansas Way.

A photographer of Seneca, Kan., recently took one of the most unique groups that ever stood before a camera. In Centralia there is a woman who is living with her second husband, having been divorced from her first. The other day the divorced husband visited the town and called on his former wife and her new partner. Seized by an impulse, the woman proposed that all three should have their pictures taken together. The husbands had no objections and the group proceeded to photographer, where a likeness was taken, the woman standing between the two men.

Damages Awarded.

A dispatch from Greenville to The State, in speaking of the court proceedings, says the afternoon session of Wednesday those of Thursday and Friday morning were spent in the trial of the case of Lula M. Davis vs. the Southern Railway. This suit is brought against the railway for \$20,000 damages on account of the alleged killing of the track, near Westminster, in January, of the plaintiff's husband, Joseph D. Davis. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Davis, awarding her \$10,000 damages.

THE STATE VOTE.

It Was Somewhat Larger Than

Was Expected.

FIFTY THOUSAND POLLED.

Both Constitutional Amendments

Carried by Good Majorities

and All Democratic Con-

gressmen Elected.

The State board of canvassers met in Columbia on Thursday to declare the result of the general election in this State on Nov. 6th. From the figures it appears that the smallest vote was cast in Richland county and the largest in Orangeburg. In Hampton county there was but one vote against the Democratic electors. The total vote for Democratic electors was 47,233; and for the Republicans 3,579. This makes the total vote 50,812, when two years ago it was but 28,288.

The constitutional amendments were carried. That relating to the public indebtedness of Columbia and other cities received 22,830 to 8,108 in opposition. That relating to drainage was carried by a vote of 21,339 to 9,917. The only counties which voted against the first were Barnwell, Kershaw, and in Oconee there was just two votes difference. Barnwell, Fairfield, Oconee and Union opposed the drainage amendment. No vote on either amendment is recorded from Williamsburg. The vote for presidential electors by counties is as follows:

County.	Dem.	Rep.	Total.
Abbeville.....	1,366	8	1,374
Aiken.....	1,470	53	1,523
Anderson.....	1,538	68	1,606
Barnwell.....	733	88	821
Beaufort.....	1,356	57	1,413
Berkley.....	472	112	584
Charleston.....	1,729	272	2,001
Cherokee.....	1,084	59	1,143
Chester.....	836	20	856
Chesterfield.....	1,314	56	1,370
Columbia.....	1,130	83	1,213
Darlington.....	1,230	83	1,313
Dorchester.....	770	43	813
Edgefield.....	919	17	936
Fairfield.....	670	17	687
Florence.....	1,290	74	1,364
Georgetown.....	446	451	897
Greenwood.....	1,777	47	1,824
Hampton.....	1,484	4	1,488
Horry.....	936	1	937
Kershaw.....	1,330	79	1,409
Laurens.....	1,140	43	1,183
Lexington.....	1,302	30	1,332
Lancaster.....	1,300	70	1,370
Marion.....	1,296	119	1,415
Marlboro.....	714	35	749
Newberry.....	1,368	40	1,408
Oconee.....	573	69	642
Orangeburg.....	1,673	167	1,840
Pickens.....	933	60	993
Richland.....	445	62	507
Saluda.....	1,269	7	1,276
Spartanburg.....	2,467	101	2,568
Sumter.....	1,199	150	1,349
Union.....	1,182	91	1,273
Williamsburg.....	1,256	323	1,579
York.....	1,198	37	1,235

The Vote for the Respective Electors

is as follows:
R. D. Lee, 47,233; B. Moss, 47,196; M. W. Simmons, 47,199; W. Williams, 47,199; Cole L. Blease, 47,233; W. M. Sloan, 47,231; P. Pollock, 47,199; M. S. Caney, 47,199; D. H. Behre, 47,232; L. W. C. Blacklock, 3,579; George Holmes, 3,579; T. A. Odom, 3,579; Jas. W. Tolbert, 3,579; E. J. Fulton, 3,579; W. P. Roberts, 3,523; M. K. Holloway, 3,529; G. W. Murray, 3,521.

The vote for State officers fell behind that for presidential electors. In Aiken county there were 18 votes for Governor against Gov. McSwain and 23 against J. H. Tillman, lieutenant-governor-elect. In Newberry there was one vote against Mr. Tillman.

Otherwise the vote stood:
McSwain..... 46,457
Tillman..... 46,362
Cooper..... 46,500
Bellingr..... 46,444
Jennings..... 46,424
Derham..... 46,426
McMahar..... 46,340
Floyd..... 46,332
Wharton..... 46,357

THE AMENDMENT.

The vote on the proposed constitutional amendment as to the limitation upon the taxation of Columbia, Georgetown, Rock Hill, Charleston and Florence is as follows, by counties:

County.	For.	Against.
Abbeville.....	719	321
Aiken.....	641	128
Anderson.....	1,078	80
Barnwell.....	397	99
Beaufort.....	262	67
Berkley.....	2	10
Charleston.....	1,516	183
Cherokee.....	938	116
Chester.....	623	123
Chesterfield.....	574	163
Columbia.....	445	196
Darlington.....	689	102
Dorchester.....	404	177
Edgefield.....	427	211
Fairfield.....	459	53
Florence.....	810	178
Georgetown.....	464	136
Greenwood.....	557	136
Hampton.....	387	187
Horry.....	224	241
Kershaw.....	494	262
Laurens.....	489	244
Lancaster.....	779	375
Marion.....	541	311
Marlboro.....	365	188
Newberry.....	612	245
Oconee.....	277	275
Orangeburg.....	1,078	80
Pickens.....	510	218
Richland.....	340	74
Saluda.....	332	189
Spartanburg.....	896	461
Sumter.....	455	277
Union.....	458	304
Williamsburg.....	No vote.	No vote.
York.....	590	202
Total.....	22,330	8,108

CONGRESSIONAL.

The vote for representatives in congress is as follows:

First District.	William W. Elliott.	Beckett.
Colleton.....	129	73
Charleston.....	1,916	170
Georgetown.....	485	517
Beaufort.....	406	367
Williamsburg.....	687	247
Berkley.....	43	4
Total.....	3,666	1,378

Second District.	W. I. J. B. Talbert.	Odum.
Aiken.....	1,475	40
Barnwell.....	1,369	55
Edgefield.....	899	18
Hampton.....	933	11
Barnberg.....	739	23
Saluda.....	1,248	9
Total.....	6,713	156

Third District.	Lahmer.	Merrick.
Abbeville.....	1,333	3